SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1892.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year lestage to larger Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

If our felicie \$2.0 factor so with monocripts for publication with to late rejected extistes returned, they must in all cases send sten y for that propose,

The Ben one to Ind of Morre, Smith, Atrelle & Co., 25 Newcould Street, Strand, Low-Los.

Why They Are There.

When a committee went before the Mayor and Sheriff of Buffalo on Friday to ask for the withdrawal of the military protection in the interest of the insurgent switchmen, LACEY, the principal spokesman, declared that the troops were there "merely to protect the roads in the employment of non-union laborers."

That being so, the presence of the National Guard needs no other justification. They are at Buffalo to protect laborers in their right to labor, and when the laborers can exercise that right without molestation. they will be withdrawn. They are not there to assail labor. They are there to defend labor against a mob of idlers.

These union men talk as if non-union men had no right to work for a living. "Any man who will work there under milltary surveillance ought to be ashamed of himself," said one of the committee. That is, he ought to throw up his work and go out and put himself under union surveillance in his idleness. He should be ashamed to be busy under the protection of law, but he should be proud to be idie at the dictation of a mob.

When the committee asked Mayor BISHOP for a decided answer to their demand for the withdrawal of the troops, he replied very properly: "I can only say that as soon as business is resumed, and men and trains pass unmolested, the troops will be with

Nobody who minds his own business obeys the laws, and keeps the peace need be afraid of the police or the National Guard. But if an organized body of men set out to destroy property and intimidate labor, they must expect to encounter the opposition of the police, both civil and military.

Unworthy Grumbling.

Mr. FLORENCE F. DONOVAN of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has been making some queer remarks for a State officer. "It is my opinion," he is reported as saying on Friday, "that the strike will spread no further than it has, though the kindred organizations might as well have it out now, for it will be their turn next." Is this meant as an invitation to a general strike? In the course of the same interview, reported by the United Press. he was asked: "How do you like the refusal of the roads to arbitrate?" and he made this response:

"It was just as we expected. The presence of so many troops has put a quietus on the strike, and why so many soldiers were sent here is a mystery to me. At the most, there are but 500 men out on all the tied-up roads, and there are 8,000 soldiers in this city. where 2,000 would have answered all the purposes."

Apparently Mr. Donovan is angry with the railroads because they refused to submit to arbitration, and vexed because the presence of the troops has squelched the strike. If that is the case, he is exhibiting himself in a very unwise and undignified manner, and the sooner he leaves Buffalo the better for his reputation.

We notice that some short-sighted citizens of Buffalo are taking the same view that Mr. Donovan takes, although for different reasons. They are grumbling besause so many troops have been called to Buffalo, and so much expense will fall upon the county. Yet if it had not been for the exhibition of strength made by the militia at Buffalo, if only a scanty force had been sent there, there can be no doubt that the expense to the county of Erie would have been much greater. A riot is like a fire. There is a time when it can be stopped, and there is a time when it becomes uncontrollable until its strength has been spent. The massing of a sufficient force at Buffalo was necessary. How much it has saved in life and property no one can ever tell, but the stinglest man in Buffalo may thank his stars that it was sent, and that there was no dillydallying at Albany. If there had been. Erie county might have had such a bill as Allegheny county ran up in 1877. at no great expense, although the question of cost ought not to be considered when a great city is saved from anarchy.

Strengthen the Militia.

The events of the present summer have shown the value of the organized military forces, which the States provide for the pres ervation of order, the protection of life and property, and the execution of the laws.

No one fails to-day to comprehend the importance of the National Guard of New York. one failed a few weeks ago to comprehend the importance of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. And the lesson has been enforced in each instance by some remarkable contrasts. In Idaho bloodshed and incendiarism held sway for days, because there was so little organized militia to check them. The Governor was obliged to inform the President that he had only two hundred citizen soldiers available, and then regulars were sent to rescue the State from anarchy. The same thing had happened just before during the cattle riots of Wyoming, where the army was called upon in lack of other force; while in Tennessee the deplorable weakness of the militia has been manifest during the last few days.

What has happened in Tennessee accords with what might have been expected from the returns of the militia of that State laid before Congress by Secretary Elkins last February. Its aggregate, officers and men, was but 1,357, and this has practically yielded much fewer for field duty. These same returns showed for Rhode Island, with her little area and her population one-fifth that of Tennessee, 1,434 militia, white Oregon had 1,506. New Jersey had a militia strength of 4.203; Connecticut, 2,687; Maryland, 2,091; Alabama. 2.958; California, 4,218; South Carolina, 5,616. Yet the large State of Tennessee was satisfied to trust itself to a nominal force of only 1,357 men. It should be said, however, that the experience of last year at Briceville and Coal Creek had caused the passage of a law creating the "Army of Tennessee" for use in maintaining order, making a small appropriation for its maintenance, and above all, authorizing the Sheriffs to furnish to the Governor large bodies of citizens as military forces in emergencies.

There is no escape in any well-governed

armed and equipped force for the maintenance of order and the execution of the laws. First, the ordinary source of reliance is in the police or the constabulary and in the Sheriff and his posse; but behind them must be an already organized and trained military force. And since in this country a large standing army of professional soldiers s out of the question, the only alternative is an adequate force of militia. The mistake made by some States is that

of trying to save the expense of such a force

during times when there is no immediate prospect of emergencies requiring its use The Legislatures of such States congratulate themselves for a time on avoiding outlays for this purpose. But it is a dangerous sort of frugality, and, apart from the risk, sooner or later is apt to prove costly. Tennessee has been put to heavy expenses during the last two years, which possibly could have been avoided had she maintained a sufficiently large body of militia well armed, well trained, and ready to take the field at the shortest notice. Apart from any question as to the wisdom of the conlabor of that State, it is evident that last year the miners tested the weakness of the militia system, and were tempted to renew their outbreak this year. As for Pennsylvania, no one can say how far the anarchy at Homestead might have gone save for the efficient force of militia she was able to call at once into the field. It is suggestive that an army officer had reported shortly before that he "knew of no other State, unless it be New York, that can put into the field on as short notice so large, so well equipped, and so efficient a

Congress on its part should not hesitate to make liberal provisions for arming and equipping the State forces, giving particular attention to providing the means for bringng them quickly into the field ready for service. It is the prompt display of an overwhelming force that furnishes security to life and property, and gives to all welldisposed citizens the assurance that their rights will be protected.

The Unfitness of President Sloan.

We do not suppose that a great corporaion was ever placed in a more humiliating position than that now occupied by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. And in respect of cowardly and desperate perversion of truth we do not supose that any railroad President has ever

outdone SAM SLOAN. The Board of Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is composed of law-abiding, substantial, and respectable men not addicted to aiding and abetting riot and anarchy, and personally solicitous concerning their standing and repute in the community. They should depose Mr. SLOAN from the Presidency at the earliest practicable moment. He is unfit to retain it for an hour longer than it will take to put him out.

There is No Such Issue.

Mr. Josian Quincy of Massachusetts ought to be ashamed of himself for writing such stuff as this to the villainous and sedi

"The fundamental issue of the present campaign i too clear to be disgnised; it is Plutocracy against De nocracy, the rule of favored special interests agains povernment by the people."

There is no such issue in this campaign. for we have no plutocracy in this country. This is a government by all the people. A plutocracy is a government by the rich only. Mr. Astor, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. CARNEGIE, Mr. WHIT-NEY, and all other rich men have only one

vote each, like the rest of the citizens. Neither is there any rule of "favored special interests against government by the people." It is impossible under our political system. The will of the majority prevails always, and it settles the business policy of the republic with a view to the benefit of the whole, and not for the special benefit of the few. Every citizen can vote

The World has been engaged in a nefaous attempt to stir up array every conservative interest of the Union against the Democracy, which it pretends to represent, by inciting riotous assaults on the rights of property. Incen diary talk about a plutocracy's trampling on the people comes naturally enough from Pulitzer, who is a foreign adventurer trying his best to make a plutograt of himself at the expense of the popular welfare. It is a disgrace to a man of Mr. Quincy's honorable, distinguished, and patriotic American ancestry. He knows better; but he imagines in his Mugwump delusion that he serves the Democratic cause by encouraging such demagogism and sedition.

As Mr. Quincy says, "the fundamental ssue in this campaign is too clear to be disguised." That issue is the Force bill against the Democracy; and every day, as the campaign progresses, all other issues are pushed aside more and more. It unites the Democrats and strengthens them. It inspires them with the determination

which insures victory. Away, then, with the pernicious and fatal demagogism of the un-American World with its anarchy for revenue only! The further Mr. QUINCY keeps from such associations the better it will be for him, and the better he will serve the Democracy, to which he is so honestly devoted.

A Mistaken Platform.

A day after the Michigan Democrats had prostrated themselves at the feet of the abor anarchs, the Iowa Democrats committed themselves to this dishonest and puerile proposition:

"We are in thorough sympathy with the multitude of honest tollers throughout the land, and we observe with deep solicitude the conflicts between capital and labor, which manifest themselves in the ever-increas ing number and scope of lockouts and strikes. The conditions are chargeable to the policy of the Republican party, which has for its object the disbursement of taxes among the favored few, and the maintenance of privileged classes at the expense of the masses."

We have italicized the dishonesty and the puerility. There is not a man in the country with intelligence enough to swallow an oyster who doesn't know that this proposition is nonsense. Most of the great strikes and the great "conflicts between capital and labor," in other words, the acts of violence of labor organizations against employers or non-union men, occur in the non-protected industries. Look at Cour d'Alène. Look at Buffalo. And as for Homestead the Amalgamated Association doesn't pretend to believe that the tariff had anything to do with the lockout there. The question to be settled was whether the owners or the Amalgamated Association should run the mills. That was all.

The lowa Democrats do, indeed, go so far as to insist that "violence and disorder must be restrained under all circumstances;" but they somewhat impair the force of this declaration by declaiming that the greed of the capitalists in monopolizing the benefits granted by this policy will never deal justly with producing labor." The perpetual bibble-babble of fools. cranks, and anarchists for revenue about community from the necessity of having an the greed of capitalists and monopolists

and plutocrats, has probably done as much as any other one cause to make labor organizations think that a millionaire is person who has robbed them in some way, and that he is an enemy of the human race with whom they are justified in getting even by any means they can; nor do they discriminate as our free trade friends would like to have them do, between the protected and the non-protected plutocrat. The necessary result, in fact, of all the declamation about the greed of the monopolist, is to persuade the labor men that they are the victims of the rich, and that riches are not only an affront to them, but a crime against so

ciety, and especially against labor. We warn the Iowa Democrats that they are bringing no credit upon the Democratic party and adding no strength to its canvass by trying to give a petty partisan twist to the great labor disturbances Those disturbances reach the root of social order in the United States, and in dealing with them there should be no recrimination between Republicans and Democrats. The case is too serious for that.

The Democrate of Iowa have made a mis-

Egyptian Newspapers.

Up to the fourth decade of this century s description of Egyptian newspapers would have been as brief as that of snakes in Ireland. Even when the resolute MEHEMET ALI made up his mind that, besides other European institutions, his country needed a public press, his intention was rather indicated than carried out. In 1839 an Arabic and Turkish newspaper was intermittently published at Cairo, consisting principally of official documents. A French weekly newspaper called the Monitour Egyptien was started at Alexandria in 1833 with Government funds, but at the end of some months it had to be abandoned. In no respect has Egypt made more progress in the last fifty years than in the development of journalsm. The change is the more strikbecause the agricultural population, which constitutes two-thirds of the inhabitants, have no time to read news papers or to listen to the reading. The reading public is confined to the native denizens of cities and towns and to the foreign colony, which numbers about one hundred thousand, the largest proportion of which is found in Alexandria, Massourah, and Cairo. Of these foreign residents the Greeks form the largest part; next come the Italians; and the French. Austro-Hungarian, and English follow in the order named. For the representatives of these nationalities, Greek and Italian, French and English newspapers are provided, and the better educated natives read the French, Italian, and English journals, as well as those printed in Arabic.

A good many facts relating to the Egyptian press are collected in an article contributed to the August number of the Nineteenth Century. There are now, it seems, in Egypt forty-six daily and weekly newspapers. Of these 28 appear in Cairo, 14 in Alexandria, and 4 in Port Said. As to the nationalities represented, 20 arc in Arabic, 12 in French, 8 in Greek, 5 in Italian, and 1 bears an English title, the Egyptian Gazette, although its articles are printed in French as well as English. Of the 46 journals only 21 are authorized by the press bureau of the Government. Of the papers thus officially sanctioned 15 are Arabic and S are French, the least interesting of the latter being the Moniteur du Cuire, which is the official gazette. The 25 newspapers over which the press bureau exercises no control are chiefly printed in French, Italian, and Greek. Their existence, in spite of the censorship, may puzzle those not familiar with the working of the Capitulations. The truth is, that though the Khedive is ostensibly an absolute ruler in the Nile Valley, yet seventeen Consuls dispute his authority on the pretext that the Capitulations, which were framed for the protection of the lives and property of Christian residents, render all the acts and enterprises of those residents inviolable. he result is that though the cor ductors o the unauthorized newspapers disseminate falsehood at will, and cause a great deal of mischief, they plead exemption from native jurisdiction. One outcome of this privilege is that three Arabic newspapers, although never read by a single Frenchman, are unier the protection of the French representative at Cairo, a protection for which they pay by incessantly alleging that the French are the friends and the English the enemies of Egypt. The same course is vigorously pursued by the two organs of the French colony, called Le Bosphore Eguptien and Le Sphing. According to the Nineteenth Contury, these newspapers forcibly exemplify Bacon's apothegm in his essay "Of Truth." that "the mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure." The Anglophobic attitude of the Bosphore may be illustrated by a quotation: "We see but a single category of ndividuals in Egypt that can hope to fish in troubled waters: it comprises exclusively these pseudo-saviors who are crushing Egypt as they have crushed India; these usatiable Budget-suckers, who have gladly left their foggy country to recruit their stomachs and their purses at the expense of the Egyptian taxpayers. In a word, they are the English, who presume upon the internal state of Europe to prolong their civil and military occupation, despite their 'solemn engagements.' "

The French papers are not all political. They include such publications at the Monde Elegant, the Annonces Commerciales, the Petites Affiches, and, curiously enough a sheet called La Timbrologie Egyptienne. whose purpose is to encourage the collection of postage stamps. The Italian and Greek journals chiefly occupy themselves with commercial affairs, and none of them contains systematic attacks upon the Engish occupation. Most of the Greeks and Italians seem to have but one grievance. namely, that the number of English and American visitors in winter is now so great ly in excess of the French that their knowl edge of the French tongue no longer serves them as it used to do. As, however, they have arranged to have their children taught English, they will soon regain the advantages which they have lost. Of the twenty Arabic journals which appear in Egypt, one of the most able is Al Ahram, which is pubished in Alexandria, and represents French views in the most uncompromising way The native journal, however, which is most read in Cairo and all over the Nile delta is Al Mokattam. This is conducted by educated Syrians, and often prints favorable notices of England's efforts to render Egypt prosperous and independent of any European power. Al Mokattam is a modern newspaper, having even adopted the feature of the interview in its least objectionable form. It was one of its correspondents who obtained from Father OHRWALDER an account of his marvellous escape from the clutches of the Mahdi's successor. This typical Arabic newspaper appears daily, the usual hour of publication being 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Its price is a plastre, or five cents, a copy, and the boys who distribute it pay half price and take

average daily circulation is 2,500, which for Egypt is very large. It has correspondents in Constantinople, Beyrout and Damascus, and no fewer than forty in the valley of the Nile, who are said to use the telegraph almost as freely as their English or American brethren. Alone among Arabic newspapers, it has special correspondents in New York London, and Paris. We may add that Al Mokattam is a sheet of four pages, as large as the Paris morning papers. On the first page there are one or two leading articles on local topics, and occasionally on a foreign subject relating to Egypt. The same page contains extracts translated into Arable from English, American, French, German, and Italian journals. Foreign and local correspondence figures on the second page, while the third presents law reports, general news, and REUTER's financial and commercial telegrams, which are sent daily from Alexandria. The fourth page is cov ered with advertisements, many of which belong to a class well known in all lands and languages, that, namely, of patent medicines. This was the first native news paper in Egypt which deserved the name Before it was founded in 1889, the Arabic journals simply reproduced what had ap-

peared in their French contemporaries. The conductors of Al Mokattam also edit a monthly magazine in Arabic, which is the only periodical of the kind in an Arabicspeaking country. It has existed sixteen years, and has helped during that period to promote science, literature, and the industrial arts. The last number published contained, irrespective of notes and queries, sixteen articles, most of which were translated from European originals. The circu lation of this magazine is at present not far short of 3,000, and is annually increasing. To appreciate the significance of these various facts set forth in the Nineteent! Century, we should bear in mind that, although Egypt is but a small part of the Ottoman empire, the number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the Nile Valley is double that in all the rest of the lands over which the Sultan of Turkey reigns.

Brother Carter's Job.

It appears very unlikely that a Montana man, a Territorial Delegate, and a Commissioner of the Land Office, would use such an expression as our contemporary the Herald attributes to the Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, that there is 'more hell than harmony" in the Republican party of New York at present.

But Chairman CARTER may have used the phrase which the Herald reports him as employing. Again, he may have wished to use it, and have refrained from so doing in deference to the dictates of courtesy and politeness, and to the parliamentary pro cedure which prevails in the Legislature of Montana. It makes no particular difference which view of the case is the correct one for Mr. Carter's task in Mr. Harrison's interest is not to placate sundry Republi can statesmen in and about New York, but to placate the great American elector.

The man to be placated, the real and only one, is the American voter, whose rights liberties, and privileges it is proposed to abridge, overthrow, and confiscate by establishing in the United States an uncen stitutional and detestable system of Federal interference, whereby popular elections will be no longer free, and the people will cease to control the choice of their public servants.

The American citizen is the man to be placated. He is asked to give his support to a candidate who is known as the aider and abettor of Force bill legislation, who believes in it, justifles it, and is committed by the act of his party in Minneapolis to a

renewed attempt to establish it. Mr. Carten's task is no midsummer di version. He will probably get, and he will certainly need, the aid of other Republicans in the futile effort to convince the voters of the North that the prosperity of our people will be promoted by a restoration of Negro Domination in the States of the South. He will need the aid of every cross-eyed man, every seventh son of a seventh son, every red-headed man in whose name there are thirteen letters, every citizen born on Feb. 29, and every Farmers' Alliance crank between Cape Hatteras and Mus tang Island, to convince any appre clable number of the voters of the South that the liberties which the Constitution assures them will be secure in the keeping of BENJAMIN HARRISON for a second term, backed by a Republican Congress.

Here is a letter worth answering:

"Siz: As I understand it, the 12th of October has been made a legal holiday in the State of New York by the Legislature of the State. Congress and the President of the United States, I believe, have decided that the 21st of October is the only authenticated date of the discovery of America, according to the old calendar and therefore made that day a legal holiday. Will you kindly advise me through the columns of THE SUN If both holidays will be celebrated in New York State Very respectfully.

The 12th of October was appointed by the Legislature of this State to be a legal holiday as the anniversary of the landing of Columbus. This date is in accordance with the old cal-

The 21st of October has also been appointed a national holiday by the President and Congress. It is the anniversary of the landing o COLUMBUS in accordance with the new calendar. Both holidays will be observed in this State.

For the substantial work which is the foundation of usefulness and lonor, in all the walks of life, extend any in those that are highest, give me the but who had a father, or at any rate a grandfather, who knew how to hold a phouse and swing a soyther, who knew how to hold a phouse and swing a soyther, who knew how to hold a phouse and swing a soyther, who knew how to hold a phouse and swing a soyther plant corn and more happens, so we the grain and harvest it, or do other such work. Address by President Hyde of Boudons College, Aug. 17, 1892.

Ay. ay. Mr. President, or a father who was a hatter, a grocer, a statesman, a tailor, a drum mer, a preacher, a janitor, a chiropodist. lawyer, a barber, a shoemaker, an angler, dentist, a builder, a typesetter, a doctor, reporter, author, editor, or, in short, who did good service in any one of the thousand useful branches of honest industry. Give everybody a show. President Hypr. even if his grand father and father didn't amount to much, or wrote poetry, or ran away to join the circus, or cooked his toes on the stove when he ought to have been out shovelling snow. You can't choose your own grandfather, or even father. We admit that it is a great privilege to farmer's sen or grandson; yet, alas! how many respectable and useful people there are in this country to whom that privilege has

We do not believe that the Parislans would get the chance to crow, as they are now crowing, over the Berliners, if BISMARCE wer in power in Germany. We think that the Parisans are rather too much exalted by reason of their success in knocking out the Berlin Exposition. Months ago the roung Kaiser gav notice that he favored the project of holding grand World's Exposition in his capital city in the year 1800 or 1838, an exposition that would far surpass in grandeur any ever held in Paris, and that would redound to the glory of his reign and the enrichment of Germany. The project was taken up with enthusiasm in Berlin and other parts of his empire, and the various States of Germany were officially invited to prepare to do their share in carrying it out. The Berlin papers told of his Majesty's interest in the project, and his Majesiy cast an eye toward Paris, while a smile of triumph gave evidence that happy. It was about the beginning of July their chance of selling all they buy. The serve the state of the Kaiser's mind and the last that a Parisian editor happened to

boastfulness of the detested city of Berlin Thereupon this editor of the Figure rushed to the front with a proposition that a World's Exposition of surpassing splendor should be held in Paris in the year 1900, not as a rival of the Berlin affair, for how could Berlin rival Paris? The Parisians welcomed the proposition with eestasy; the Berliners heard of it with rage. The Parisians grow more ecstatic; the Berliners became sullen. After a while the French Government took up the Figure's project, and very soon announced to France and the world that the formidable and glorious exposition of 1900 would be held in Paris under its authority. Paris happier than ever: Berlin depressed beyond measure. What could the Kaiser do? He was in a hard place, knowing that Berlin bould not rival Paris. He has succumbed. Notice has been given, through the Reichsanzelger of Berlin, that his Majesty, acting upon the advice of Chancellor Von Caprivi, has withdrawn all

official support from the Berlin project! It is truly a humiliating defeat for the young Raiser. We do not believe that he would have suffered this defeat if Bismanck had been his Chancellor.

The Philadelphia Times invites the chiefs of the striking railroad men to set the strikers right before the public by issuing an order like this:

To the Members of the Spottchings and Florence Brotherhoods "It is the imperative duty of every striking member of our orders not only to refrain from all acts of laweasuess, but to personally protect the property of their late employers against destruction by all thieves and revolutionists. "Prank Sweener, "Grand Master Switchmen's Union.

"FRANK SARGENT.

"Grand Master Firemen's Brotherhood." This would be good, but not sufficient. The proposed order should also include a perempory command not to interfere with any nonunion man seeking employment in the place of a striker; and, above all, not to assault or njure any such non-union man.

In the course of to-day (Sunday) thousands of New Yorkers, perhaps as many as 8,000, will spend an hour or two in the American Museum of Natural History, which is now open to the public on Sundays. Thousands of others, perhaps over 10,000, will spend a part of the day in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. which has been a favorite popular resort ever since it was opened on Sundays. Many thousands of others, we can't guess how many, will go to outdoor or other concerts, where music worthy of the day may be enjoyed. Tens of thousands of others, perhaps over 100,000, will make excursions to our senside resorts. or go out in the woods, or off among the hills. where things are attractive. Then there will be thousands upon thousands of people in the Central Park and other parks, some of them resting, some meandering, some driving, and all getting benefit from the enlivening air.

The reader can take his choice between the puseums, the concerts, the seaside resorts, the rural haunts, or the parks. If he make a proper use of the day, his mind will be improved or his health recruited, or his love of sociability gratified, or his spirit of devotion elevated. It is not sinful to enjoy life in an innocent way on Sunday.

Of course, many of the people who spend a part of the day in any of the ways here spoken f will also go to church. There is nothing incompatible between churchgoing on Sunday and "going through the corn" thee Matthew xii., 1) on the same day.

A man of ordinary appearance and fairly well dressed, looking like a down-town business man, perhaps a merchant, or a manager, or a lawyer, or a steamship agent, or a manufacturer, came into the counting room of THE SUN yesterday on business, wearing in the upper buttonhole of the left-hand side of his light-colored summer coat a miniature American flag, measaring about an inch one way and a half inch the other. He had a manly look. There was American independence in his countenance and style. He was evidently proud of his country and its flag. He gave avidence of this fact in his face when he noticed that the symbol which he wore in his buttonhole was observed. Perhaps his wearing of this dainty American symbol offered an example that may be useful in these times. The man was unknown to us, but we are strongly disposed to guess that he is a true American patriot. whether he was born in this country or any other. The American flag has a meaning, and its meaning ought to be known to every person who has the privilege of living under it.

PUT A STOP TO ANARCHY.

Law-abiding People are Entitled to Protection Against It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: The position you have taken in regard to the recent labor troubles in Buffalo is one which reseives the approbation of every clear thinking and law-abiding citizen of this country. As you state, the only arbitrators possible at such times as these, when vandalism, incendiarism, and anarchism are abroad, are the authorities. either civil or military. The question which arises in my mind is, Why are these incendiaries, Anarchists, and peace disturbors allowed freedom after the committal of such depredations? Why are they not arrested and placed where further disturbance is impossible? There is surely sufficient force at hand

ble? There is surely sufficient force at hand now to make such a course comparatively easy. Why do the authorities not act?

Aside from the great less to property, amounting to thousands of deliars, sustained during this trouble, women and children travelling unprotected have, during this reign of vandalism at Buffale, been subpeted to the greatest discomfort through the irregularity of trains and the fear and apprehension arising from this condition of affairs, as existing under the red hand of america.

The stand which you have taken is one which should bring these in control to the realization that this is a crisis which brooks no indecision, but one which should be met squarely and, by quick, decisive action, turn the tide to the side of lawfulness and tranquillity. When it becomes possible for any body of men to wantenly destroy property, jeopardize lives, and delay the transaction of business and the mails of this great country, then it is time for the people to rise up and demand that such exhibitions of incendurism and lawlessness be stopped.

G. W. T. Orange, Aug. 20.

David Bennett Hill Wanted in Virginia

From the Lynchburg Advance. Senator Hill may confidently be expected to how himself in the thickest of the fight, and wherever he goes his blows will tell for Democracy and victory. He can do much in New York to solidify the vote of the Empire State for Cleveland and Stevenson, but his influence is not confined to his own State. Hill has thousands of devoted friends here in Virginia. Half of Virginia's vote was cast for him in the Chicago Convention. Thousands of other Democrats in Virginia, who preferred another candidate, would delight to honor New York's favorite son.
Therefore Senator Hill should be invited to

Virginia to deliver several addresses during the campaign. His presence here would be an inspiration to Virginia Democrats, and would tend powerfully to check defections and strengthen our organization. Crowds would flock to hear him, and his words would carry a weight of influence with many Democrats which no other man could bring to bear upon them. By all means let us invite David B. Hill to the Old Dominion and give him such a welcome as his services to the party and the country deserve.

The Fair and Sunday. To the Epiron or The Sun-Sire The proposition

To ras Editor or Tat Sur-Nr. The proposition of "One of Your Readers" to "split the difference" is very bright, but in this case the difference is not saturate, but sunday, but sunday, bette by all means split it and throw this harmiess educator open to the prople on Sunday after 12 o'clock. Diese "time of Your faeders," thin that Obrist made an infortunate remains when he said "The Sabbath was made for man, but man for the sabbath." PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.

has the least vestige of mind."

Some Are at the Work Now. "I wish you would let me look among four imbecile atlents," said a man to the superintendent of an in ane asylum. "I have a job I can give the man who

"I want him to suggest names for race horses.

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGES. The Passimatic, the Gordon, the Buffington Croster, and Other Types,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The interesting tests of the pneumatic disappearing carriage, which have been going on at Sandy Hook, possess more than a technical and professional importance, as they will determine whether a

valuable appliance of coast defence is already available for our seaports. Few people, as Capt. Sanger has said, have any conception of the complex machinery of a modern gun carriage, which in some cases weighs and costs half as much as the gun itself, and takes almost as much time for its construction and trial; while what with steam or other power needed to work it, hydraulie jacks for lifting, pneumatic cylinders for checking the recoll, and various levers for moving the gun, opening and closing the breech, and hoisting and inserting the charge, there is machinery enough to occupy a skilled engineer. Added to this are the new disappearing devices, designed to raise the gun above the parapet, and then, after being fired there, to let it recoil and drop below into a

sheltered position for loading. Disappearing gun carriages have been known many years, the most familiar being the Monerioff, represented in this country by Major King's carriage, and the Elswick. the former the recoil, while carrying it down an incline below the parapet to the loading position, where it is protected from horizontal fire, raises a counterpoise weight; and this, descending in turn, carries the gun above the parapet for firing. In the Elswick carriage the motion is controlled by a hydro-pneu matic cylinder. On both of these devices

American inventors have improved. The mechanism of the pneumatic 10-inch gun carriage now under test at Sandy Hook has already been made familiar by the current descriptions. It is furnished by the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company of Washington. In the last annual report of the Chief of Ordnance two other American disappearing carriages are mentioned by name. One is a 10-inch, designed by Licut. Gordon of the Ordnance Department. It is largely of cast iron, with the more important working parts of steel, and is made by the working parts of steel, and is made by the Morgan Engineering Works of Alliance, Ohio. The other is the Buffington-Crozier carriage, principally of steel, under construction by the Southwork Foundry and Machine Company of Philadelphia. Its principle was first presented by Co. Buffington, and important changes were effected by Capt. Crozier, both of the Ordinance Department. An Scheh and 10-inch gun of this type are under manufacture for trial. It will be seen, therefore, that, while great hopes are placed on the type just tried at Sandr Hook, there are also other strings for the bow.

r the bow. Gen. Flagler, in his testimony before the cuse committee at the late session, gave the flowing description of disappearing car-

following description of disappearing carriagos:

Inas a 10 inch gun, for example. It weighs 30 tona, and it is set up high enough to overlook the parapet, when it is fired the pressure of resoil of the breech of the gun is should be present of the carriage, and the problem then it is the weight of addition the weight of 30 tons, pica the weight of the carriage, and the problem is to restrain that pressure of 3,000,000 pounds and the facility weight by machinery so devised that it will be to restrain that pressure of 3,000,000 pounds and the facility weights by machinery so devised that it will be to restrain that pressure of 3,000,000 pounds and the facility weights by machinery so devised that it will be those and in going down means must be those and in going down means must be those and in adopting up eneugh of the power developed a storing up eneugh of the power developed a storing up eneugh of the power developed a storing up eneugh of the succession of the succes

to penderous an amar for a disappearing carriage, and so a gin lift is to be provided on which it can be raised and lowered as on an elevator.

This last statement suggests limitations in the use of disappearing gun carriages. In the first place, they are not needed in high sites, where the elevation itself protects. But in addition the weight of the gun is thought to impose limits on the use of the disappearing carriage for entitrees above the 10-inch. Indeed no foreign carriage of this type above that for the ti-inch gun, which latter is too small for our coast defence system, is considered satisfactory. But our S-inch and 10-inch guns at least are likely to have disappearing carriages. It has recently been said that the italians have several ti5-ton guns mounted at Spezia on hydro-pneumatic carriages and that the English are constructing the same type for 13-inch guns. Should these prove satisfactory, the problem of supplying disappearing carriages would then assume a vastly increased importance, since the 12-inch guns, which are far more numerous than any ather in our system of coast defence, would have to be supplied with them wherever the sites required. But in any event there are enough 10-inch and 8-inch guns in the programme, especially the former, to make the production of a good disappearing carriage a matter of high importance. They are needed both for the protection of the gun and for checking the recoil. In the Gordon type the counterpoles principle is used, the weights suspended in a pit raising the gun and for checking the recoil. In the Gordon type the counterpoles principle is used, the weights suspended in a pit raising the gun and for checking the recoil. In the Gordon type the counterpoles principle is used, the weights suspended in a pit raising the gun and for checking the recoil. In the Gordon type the counterpoles principle is used, the weights suspended in a pit raising the gun and for checking the recoil. In the Gordon type the counterpoles principle is used, the weights suspended in

A LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In Reply to an Invitation to the Michigan Convention.

GRAY GASLES, BUSEARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 18, 1892. homos F. Carroll, Esq.

My Dana Siz: I have received your courteons letter enviting me to be present at your State Convention, to be held on the 17th inst. I am so firmly of the conviction.

ion that a State Convention is peculiarly a matter of State concern that if it were possible for me to do so should doubt the prepriety of accepting your invita-tion, I am giad to learn from your letter that the Democ racy of Michigan are fully aroused to the importance f the present campaign, and that they are determined to do their full share toward schleving victory in November next. Hoping that your Convention will be so characterized by harmonious determi nation that its deliberations and conclus tend toward the enforcement and supremacy of Democratic principles, I am, very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir, Will the naturalised itizens among the strikers, who are openly breaking and defying the law, be prosecuted and punished addition to their other crimes for violating their oath of allegiance; or are the declarations they make in beoming citizens merely an empty form, to be broken with impunity ?

125 FLONT STREET, Aug. 20. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Queen Victoria seems to be not especially friendly to the electric light. Her private cabins in the royal yacht are the only parts of the vessel not thus lighted. dung English woman has been convicted in Bris of destroying mail in the letter boxes by ing vitriol through the slot. She was sentenced to six A disease peculiar to Japan is known as the bake. It

a not contageous, and it cannot therefore be said tha the victims take the kake. It is supposed to be the resuit of enting too much rice. The editor of Fruth Writes that he has reason to be

iteva that Queen Victoria has decided to hold no more drawingrooms" herself, but to delegate that func-tion in the future to the Princess of Wales. An Englishman statking deer in Glen Tana Forest dropped two fine stags with one builet. The bail struck the first animal in the backbone, kining him instantly, and passed on into the breast of the second. Shall a man take off his hat to a mail servant who is

employed in his household, and, if not, what shall be do when he chances to meet her? This matter has been gravely discussed in the London Specialer, and it has occurred to somebody to suggest that the man need not do anything until the maid, exercising wo-man's universal prerogative, has signified that she is graciously pleased to recognize him in public. The failure of the c'ub train service between London

and Paris is attributed, no doubt justif, to the fact that most well-to-do ling isomen will not pay special rates for superior travelling accommodations. They commonly travel second class, and are not at all ashame to manage to be forward of the gangway on the channel steamers, and thus save the extra fare that otherwise would be collected, when the ticket man comes around.

Attracted by the Name From Brooklyn Life

Tanks - I fried to get Old Soak to go to Asbury Park bis year for his vacation, but it was no use. Hanks - Where is he going ! Tanks - Bar Harbor, of course.

The September number of Harper's Magarive appeared yesterday. It is admirable, of great va-

riety, and extraordinary interest. Essays. poems, illustrations combine to make it delightful. The only strictly first-class "limited" trains tween her York and the West are those of the N York tentral. Only full rate first-class tickets are copied on these trains, and full first-class service rendered.—40s.

SUCIETY DOINGS IN LUNDON.

The opening of the new Parliament has brought a good many smart people to town. and church parade on Sunday was not the beggariy display that it has been for two weeks past. Still. It was more an exhibition of frock coats and tall hats than of smart gowns and flower-decked bonnets that met the eye.

Lord and Lady Allington were there-her ladyship in the simplest of cotton frocks, with broad-brimmed garden hat shading her pala. delicate face. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin took a turn on the grass and Mr. and Mrs. William Post were also among the promenaders. I saw Sir Roderick Cameron and his two daughters in the distance. The Knight looked very "fit" after his course of Carlshad waters. and the young ladies were their customary air of well-bred superiority, somewhat accentuated by Worth's latest productions in costumes.

Few Americans are now left in London. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have gone to Homburg; the Martins and Mrs. Willie Jaffray have departed for Balmacaan. Mrs. Ronalds is rusticating somewhere in the provinces. Mr. and Mrs. John Davis with Alan Arthur and Col. Larking are making part of Lord Vernon's house party at his place in Derbyshire. Mrs. Yznaga and one of her daughters is stopping at the Duke of Manchester's dingy mansion in Cumberland place, while the Duchess and her children are still in close attendance upon the dying Duke at Tandaragee castle in Ireland. The opening of Parliament was by no means

a pageant, as it would have been had the Queen herself been present. The Lord Chancellor and the four Commissioners were the only peers who wore their robes, and a peer without his robes is much like a popiniay without his feathers, not even ornamental or decorative. A crowd of bald-headed, froskcoated, unimportant-looking gentlemen chatted on the Government benches. The Commons came in with a rush, and were directed by the Lord Chancellor to return immediately to their own chamber and proceed to elect a Speaker. The Royal Commission was read, and the thirteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria's reign was proclaimed to be in session. The whole ceremony did not occupy fifteen minutes, and the swearing in of the peers that were present was quite inaudible and uninteresting. The superb building, with its noble arches and long corridors, which the grandest efforts of architecture, painting, and sculpture have combined to adorn, was far better worth seeing, and when the visitor emerged into the open air the ringing of the Abber bells and the blooming flowers, with the ancient walls and attlements rising up on every side, made the best part of the show.

With the coming in of a new Ministry in this part of the world, as clean a sweep seems to be made of officeholders as is usual with us at a change of administration. The Queen just now is said to be at a dead halt in the apcointment of her household officers, as not a duchess can be found in the limited kingdom with sufficiently Liberal views to assume the position of Mistress of the Robes.

A very sad and serious scandal is affoat in court circles about the young Princess May. the betrothed of the late Duke of Clarence. The rumor lacks confirmation and should no be repeated, but it is beyond a doubt that she will not be affianced to the Duke of York.

The British aristocracy are developing more and more every year a disposition to ally themselves with the ladies of the dancing and music hall stage. That a lord should fall in ove with an actress is not remarkable, but that singers and dancers should have a better chance of becoming duchesses and counterses than great dramatic artists is a little odd. With the exception of Miss Stephens, who married the Earl of Essex, and Miss Mellon. who became Duchess of St. Albans, not a respectable actress has ever been woodd by a peer of the realm. The recent marriage of Connie Gilchrist, whose first success was made in the "skipping rope dance" at the Galety Theatre, to the young Earl of Orkney, who claims descent from soldiers and statesmen through many generations, makes the sev-

enth peeress recruited from the music hall. The Hurlingham Polo Club played its winding-up match last week. Its beautiful grounds, with the pretty club house and the groups of well-dressed people taking tea under the shade of its noble trees is a sight worth seeing on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon, to say nothing of the admirably wellplayed games and the nimble little ponies that fly up and down the course. The play this year has been exceptionably good. Lord Harigton has made great strides in the ment of his steed, and is almost if not quite a match for Capt. Watson, who seasons his game with the most astounding oaths, which

turn the air blue as he roars them out. The three brothers Peat are also wonderful players, and have won no end of cups and laurels during the present season. Polo. with such lovely surroundings, with the fresh, cool air blowing upon spectators, and the best military bands playing for their gratification. is more agreeable than when viewed from the densely packed drive at Newport on a hot. dusty August afternoon. But, then, one doesn't know any of the players, and that, the young girls would say, spoils all the fun.

Among the American notabilities in Lon don this summer has been Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts. He has preached in Westminster Abbey and at several prominent churches, and has always won golden opinions from crowded congregations. But it is said that the republican divine objects very strongly to being called "My Lord." and on one occasion, when an English clergyman asked him to preach in his church, interlarding his remarks with "My Lord and Your Lordship" at every turn. Dr. Brooks replied very brusquely. "I decline to preach in your

church, sir." and turned away in deep disgust. Dean Paget of Christ Church, Oxford, gave magnificent sermon in the nave of Westminster Abbey the other day. The abbey was crowded, but the Denn's clear, sonorous voice filled every corner of it. He spoke like an educated American and quite without the peculiar inflexions of voice that belong classes in England. Bishop Brooks sat in the front row and was a most attentive listener.

The bathing season has just commenced and in the sea at Ramsgate, Margate, and other seaside resorts the most astonishing bathing costumes may be observed. I took run to Eastbourne last week and saw the most astonishing bathing gowns among the women and the most objectionable absence of them among the men. The strongest preju dice exists here against the two sexes bathing together, but when they are in the water the dividing line is purely imaginary, and would easily admit of hands being clasped across it. Thus the men, who wear no covering but a pair of short, flimsy trunk hose, are distinctly visible to the women, and, it must be con fessed, are anything but pleasing objects to gaze upon. The women indulge in the wildest vagaries of form and color, wearing sometimes vieux rose knickerbockers, with only a check pinafore above, and sometimes a combination suit of scarlet and yellow or some other violent contrast. A great deal has been said, and perhaps with reason, about the liberty permitted at our bathing beaches, but it sinks into insignificance before the eccentricitles of the Briton on his annual holiday.

Homburg is gathering its forces and gives promise of a very gay season. Royalty has siready appeared there in the persons of the Empress Frederick and the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales goes on the 12th, and a concourse of "swagger" English and well-known Americans are already to be seen on the promenade and at the restaurants AMERICUS.

She Why do you toy so nervously with that fan. Are ned afraid of it?

He (callantly)—I am afraid of anything that could produce a coolness between us.